

1-31-1981

Kabul Times (January 31, 1981, vol. 18, no. 255)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 31, 1981, vol. 18, no. 255)" (1981). *Kabul Times*. 879.
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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SITS IN Party control officers seminar held

SESSION UNDER KARMAL

KABUL, Jan. 30, (Bakhtar).—The Council of Ministers met on Thursday under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of the Revolutionary Council and DRA Prime Minister.

At the outset Babrak Karmal talked about the internal situation in the country and international issues.

Then the Council of Ministers confirmed the joint proposal of the PDPA CC Politburo and Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 1360-spring cultivation.

This proposal was read in the Wednesday's session of the seminar of agricultural directors of the provinces of the country and necessary measures were adopted in regard to its implementation.

In the session of the Council of Ministers a number of the proposals, advanced by various ministries, were discussed and necessary decisions were taken thereof.

On the proposal of an authorised technical delegation ten rates were fixed for the price of lapis lazuli of Afghanistan.

For the purpose of the rapid supply of goods and

machineries needed by the state projects and state enterprises appropriate decisions were made.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Education the establishment of a central complementary specialised institute was approved to prepare the teachers, supervisors, inspectors and principals of schools to get themselves acquainted with the new teaching system.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Communications the contract for the purchase of three 400-line telephone exchange sets from German Democratic Republic was approved. These sets will be established in the Charikar, Shnbergh-an and Puli Khumri cities.

The Council of Ministers allotted a sum of money for repairing the Chardah Masoom Shrine, old Kabul city, and instructed the Ministry of Information and Culture to take action in this connection.

On the proposal of the Central Authority for Guiding State Local Organs the establishment of a new Woleswali of Wigal and new Alaquadari of Wama in the Kunarha and the re-establishment of the Khowsan, Alaquadari in Badakhshan province were approved and the proposal was sent to the presidium of the Revolutionary Council for final approval.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Public Health the Council of Ministers approved a project for the improvement and expansion of training of intermediate medical personnel.

In order to help the needy people of our society the Council of Ministers at the end of its session issued an instruction to the Neuropsychiatry Department of the Ali-Abad Hospital.

KABUL, Jan. 30, (Bakhtar).—The first educational seminar of the officers in charge of party control in the provinces, and the Kabul city and its related precincts was held at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Thursday morning.

In the opening session of the seminar Nour Ahmad Noor, member of the Politburo and Secretary to the PDPA CC, Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the Politburo and President of Party Control Commission of the PDPA CC, Akhgar Kawayani, President of Organisational Set-up of PDPA CC, delivered speeches on the aims of such seminars, the work plan and work method and the duties of the party committees and party control commissions and improvement to be introduced in the work of these party organs.

At the outset Dastagir Panjsheri while explaining the aims of the seminar said: The main aim behind holding this seminar is to draw the attention of the officers in charge of the Party Control Commission to their duties and get them observe the party standards according to the party manifesto and de-

cisions of the party leadership authorities and the resolutions of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of PDPA.

Then Nour Ahmad Noor read out the fundamental statement of the seminar and provided explanations on the duties of the party committees and party control commissions for the purpose of consolidation of party unity and discipline.

Drawing the attention of the participants to their party duties and historical responsibilities for realising the aims of the party and revolution Nour Ahmad Noor said: The important issues which draw the focal attention of the Party Control Commission are the consolidation of the Party unity and prevention of factioning activities and strengthening of party and state discipline and observance of the party manifesto and safeguarding the firmness of the party lines.

Nour Ahmad Noor while stressing the link between the party and people said: The party members should be associated with the people and be aware of the needs and problems of people and have a sense of responsibility to meet the needs of the people and overcome their difficulties.

The party comrade, he

added, should be the servants of the people.

Nour Ahmad Noor pointed out that the lack of sense of responsibility, carelessness and liberalism towards those who damage the party are against the interests of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. There would be no place in the party line for those who forget their obligation and duty and try to adversely make use of their party (Continued on P. 4)

Afridi, Shinwari tribes warn

Pak government

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—According to reports reaching here a caravan of lorries, carrying Afridi and Shinwari tribesmen of independent tribes, who wanted to enter Afghanistan via Turkham, were stopped by police of military government of Pakistan.

The Afridi and Shinwari tribes staged a strong demonstration against the action of the police of Pakistan government. They warned the Pakistan government to stop such action otherwise it would meet a strong confrontation by them.

Seminar on 2nd death centenary of Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi opens

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—With the message of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister, the seminar on commemoration of second death centenary of Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi was inaugurated in Kabul last Thursday morning.

their speeches they recalled with appreciation the attention of the revolutionary government of Afghanistan in commemorating the scholarly prides of the country.

Speaking in Pashtu, on behalf of Moscow Academy of Sciences, Dr. Gerasimova described the se-

minar as valuable in further introduction of cultural figure of Afghanistan, Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi.

Prof. Asimi said as it was revealed in the message of Babrak Karmal, the commemoration of scholarly and cultural persons (Continued on P. 4)

Babrak Karmal's message to Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi seminar

Following is the message of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC, President of Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of DRA on the occasion of the opening session of the commemoration of Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi:

In the name of God Almighty, Most Gracious, Most Merciful,

I am glad to present this message on the occasion of the opening session of the commemoration of Afghanistan's scholarly, literary and spiritual figure whose books and pamphlets are indicative of his extensive knowledge and a witness of the purity of his heart.

Gratification of the scientific and spiritual personalities of our history on the basis of the Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a manifestation of cultural policy of our revolutionary state. Gratification and commemoration of the honoured men of culture and history and the respect paid to the moral pillars of the society and recognition of the true sources of purity, free thinking and other worthy characteristics are the particulars of ethics of the peoples of this country.

The way the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's government looks wi-

th praise and respect to the patriotic intellectuals and their participation at the vast national fatherland front, it also celebrates the sagas and spirituals of the past decades. The convening of the session to celebrate Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi can be a good example of the state's appreciative stand.

Mia Faqirullah is one of those gnostic figures of our country who in the length of his fruitful life has made an eye-catching contribution in the tasks of scientific researches and expression of valuable educational ideas.

The session in commemoration of Mia Faqirullah which is held in pursuit of the resolution dated Asad 11, 159 (August 2, 1980) of the DRA Council of Ministers on the occasion of the bi-centennial of the demise of this reputed scholar, on the one hand prompted our scholars to print and publish some of his books and pamphlets, and on the other hand to undertake the task of research concerning his life, works and thoughts. The results of these researches and studies will be presented in the form of essays and booklets. Apart from these a few other books will also be put at the disposal of readers by the scholars and authors of our country.

The studies and researches accomplished so far indicate that Mia Faqirullah was one of the just personalities and a reformist of the Durrani time. In his works he openly and frankly condemns the cruelties of the rulers and their agents and has opposed all the religious institutions and deviations.

The researches made by the scholars show that Mia Faqirullah has spent his life in the acquiring of knowledge and the study of his contemporary books and pamphlets, and then himself has undertaken the task of guidance of his pupils and the writing of books and booklets. In his works he has strongly criticised those who claim to be the leaders of Muslims by mere inheritance or the born sages without acquiring the least knowledge and without any struggles or devotions on this way. Similarly the studies of our scholars indicate that, Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi paid a great heed and attached great importance to the training of the youth and considered the purity and honesty as the major condition of man's progress and development. Mia Faqirullah was free from the selfishness and the want of collecting wealth. He guided his followers and pupils toward the task of acquiring knowledge, purity of heart, devotion and sacrifice.

(Continued on Page 4)



The opening session of the seminar of the officers in charge of the party control in the provinces, Kabul city and its related precincts.

(Photo: Bakhtar)

Nat'l fatherland front supported

PROVINCES, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—The Democratic Youth Organisation of Khosht, Pakhtia province, expressed resolute support to the first conference of the national and patriotic forces for preliminary preparations for the constituent congress of the vast national fatherland front.

Following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran, Eng. Nazar Mohammad, Minister of Public Works spoke on the conference and organising of the working people in the vast national fatherland front for defence of the sacred homeland, building of a few society and the lofty aspirations of the new

and evolutionary phase of Saur Revolution.

Later, some party cadres and the local inhabitants also spoke in this connection and the statement of the conference was read at the conference.

According to another report from Sheberghan, a similar function was held on the occasion by the soldiers and officers of Jauzjan armed command at Sheberghan Cinema hall.

The function was addressed by Deputy Head of the Provincial Committee, co-mandant and a number of the members and officers of the police, who spoke on the values of the vast national fatherland front.

Similar functions were held on the occasion by the workers and employees of Balkh textile factories, cotton and edible oil, Kunduz-Keshm project, Road and Airports Construction Department and Private Production Enterprises with the participation of the noble and working inhabitants of Marmul and Nakhjir villages and cooperation of the party activists of the 5th party precinct of Mazare Sharif and the noble inhabitants of Dawlatabad, Balkh province with the participation of the clergy, scholars, elders and members of agricultural co-operatives at the compounds of the woleswali.

Similarly, members of the primary party organisation of Jangalak factories and engineering department of the Ministry of National Defence including workers and employees of the factory also held a function under the sponsorship of the 12th party precinct where some members of the organisation spoke in connection to the need for establishment of the front.

At the end one of the workers expressed readiness every devotion for establishing the front.

Likewise, hundreds of the scholars, clergy, elders and the noble inhabitants of Pashyan, Mian Shakh, Baba Khail and Da- (Continued on P. 4)

The opening session of the seminar was also attended by Abdurashid Arjan, member of PDPA CC, of RC, deputy prime minister, justice minister and attorney general, some members of Central Committee and some members of RC and Council of Ministers, scholars, literary and cultural figures.

According to another report, Abdul Qadir Ashna, deputy minister of culture, Ministry of Information and Culture, Dr. Bulbulshah Jalal, vice president of Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Col. Gul Hassan Zurmati, head of Military Academy, Maulawi Sayyed Mohammad Yaqub Hashimi, head of Darul Hofaz, Pohanwal Dr. Mujawar Ahmad Zyar, and Hussien Farmand spoke on personality of Faqirullah Jalalabadi, as well as on working procedures of the seminar.

The opening session was also addressed by Academician Prof. Asimi, president of Tajikistan Academy of Sciences and Dr. A.S. Gerasimova a lecturer of Pashtu in Moscow Academy of Sciences. In



The opening ceremony of the seminar on the second death centenary of Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi which was opened last Thursday morning.

(Photo: Bakhtar)

KABUL NEW TIMES

INT'L PRESS

Editorial

Govt. focuses attention on agriculture

The holding of the seminar of agricultural general directors which was opened the other day in Kabul with the cooperation of the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reforms and Water and Power to assess the agricultural and irrigation situation in the country and take necessary decisions for the spring cultivation of the next year reflects the keen attention of the party and the DRA government to the development of agriculture and promotion of agricultural products in the country.

Since the emergence of the second phase of the glorious Saur Revolution the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been very much concerned with the development of agriculture and supply of all-out facilities needed by the farmers to overcome their problems and difficulties.

Last year, we can recall, for the first time the overall conference of the representatives of the peasants and farmers and the agricultural specialists and personnel was held to take necessary decisions for adopting ambitious agriculture programmes for boosting up the level of agricultural output of Afghanistan. The great attention paid and the concerted efforts made by the new evolutionary phase of the glorious Saur Revolution are justifiable because agricultural products constitute the main sector in the national income of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is an agricultural country where about 85 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and earn their livelihood from land. The structure of agriculture prior to the victory of Saur Revolution in Afghanistan was the biggest obstacle to the promotion of agricultural products. The majority of farmers and peasants had either no land or owned minute plots. A small number of land lords and big land owners owned the greatest part of land all over the country.

The majority of the peasants were employed by the land lords and served their interests. They produced all the agricultural output but received a small percentage which could not meet their need, whatsoever. This master-servant relationship was a great obstacle indeed to the development of agricultural products. A sizeable portion of the budgets of the then governments used to be spent on agriculture but the result was not satisfactory at all because agriculture was based on a shaky and unstable foundation, the feudal and prefeudal orders.

The farms were mainly based on grain production. With the poor crop yield per hectare agriculture was not in a position to grow rapidly and make the country self-sufficient in grains. The land lords did not think much of seeking means and ways to boost up agricultural yields.

The existence of mass landless peasants and petty land holders caused a sharp land hunger. Since

the progress of industrialisation was too insignificant to enable the towns and the industry to absorb the natural rise in population the whole system of economic set up was unable to provide employment to the people and the surplus rural population. Not only was there no progress in agriculture but, on the contrary, in some years constant stagnation or even retrogression could be noticed in agricultural sector.

This was one side of the coin. Peasants were burdened with debts. Receiving a small percentage of the crop they grew the peasants and their families were drowned to the throat in debts. This was another factor which left the peasants in the service of land lords for long years. The fundamental land reforms carried out after the victory of Saur Revolution and the great attention paid by the new phase created new conditions for the development of agriculture in the country.

Despite the subversive activities of the enemies of Saur Revolution and the counter-revolutionary armed bands sent by the imperialists from outside, creating panic among the people and carrying out destruction in the public and private properties, a total of 4,370,000 tons of grains have been produced during the current year showing an increase of 150,000 tons compared with the preceding year. To bring further increase in the next year crops the Politburo of the Central Committee of PDPA passed a resolution on the cultivation of spring crop for the next five year and worked out a practical agricultural programme.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms is made duty-bound to send an adequate amount of improved wheat and barley seeds and chemical fertiliser to the provinces of the country be distributed to the peasants, agricultural cooperatives and state farms. Furthermore, all the responsible officials and departments concerned of various ministries were invited to take active part in carrying out the spring cultivation campaign programme.

With these measures of the DRA government which are indeed timely and appropriate it is hoped that next year our hard working peasants and farmers and the agricultural cooperatives and state farms will reap a huge harvest to meet the need of the people.

We are sure that if the present shortcomings and problems in the agricultural sector are removed with the help of the peasants and farmers and cooperation of different strata and social organisations the level of agricultural products will be boosted up to a desirable and satisfactory level.

The keen attention which is being paid by the government will undoubtedly help the national economy of the country grow rapidly and with greater rate paving the way for the blossoming of the new Afghan society where the people would enjoy plenty of food, social justice, and democratic rights and freedoms.

MOSCOW, Jan. (Tass).—Tass economic writer professor Yevgeni Kuznetsov writes:

The prospect of resolving the fuel and energy problem in the Soviet Union, which has an important international political aspect to it, has been attentively analyzed by friends of the Soviet Union and with special partiality by its enemies after the publication of the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1990.

The Western news media, among them, the UPI, the London "Times", "Business Week" and others are speculating each in their own way on CIA's forecasts. "The Soviets are threatened with an oil deficit" and it may turn from a big exporter into an importer, and the countries which purchase oil from the USSR now, will soon start looking for new suppliers. All this, as they say, is fraught with a tremendous damage to the interests of the USA and the West as a whole. The "sovietsologists" are also trying to "warn" the participants in the socialist integration: "mind you, are not going to get much oil from the USSR", and so on and so forth.

What can be said in answer to these anti-Soviet propaganda allegations?

In the first place they crudely distort the real state of things and are designed for incompetent and uninformed people.

The Soviet Union does not need foreign oil. It has sufficient national resources. The USSR extracts now more than 12 million barrels a day, more than 600 million tons of oil (with gas condensate) a year. This is by far more than the oil output of the USA, Saudi Arabia or any other country, and six times as much as all the EEC member countries combined.

Although the annual absolute growth figures of increase in oil output have not been record ones recently, it is no sign of a drop in oil output, which was predicted by the U.S. intelligence services and those who are echoing them.

The draft guidelines have left the overseas "oil experts" no hope for a fuel-energy crisis in the USSR. It is planned to increase the output of oil, including gas condensate, by 1985 to reach 620-645 million tons.

Oil extraction in western Siberia (over the past five-year plan period it grew there by a factor of 2.1), in Kazakhstan and in the north of the European part of the country will develop at high rates. Measures are to be implemented to maintain the level of oil output in Azerbaijan and in other "old" oil producing areas. Important tasks have been set for prospecting for oil and gas reserves in Western and eastern Siberia, in the Caucasus and in Soviet central Asia. A highly promising reserve are the sea shelves of the USSR, whose development is only starting.

BERLIN, Jan. (ADN).—It is now up to west to find a realistic position at the Vienna disarmament negotiations, Neues Deutschland, the leading daily of the German Democratic Republic, says on Thursday before the 23rd round of the Vienna talks.

A review of the 22nd round shows that, because of the socialist states' readiness to compromise, mutually acceptable solutions to a considerable number of elements of a first reduction agreement have been sketched out, Neues Deutschland says.

World outlook of Mia Faqirullah

By Ustad Mael Herawi
PART I

In the course of his long history man has been brooding for his own cognition and also got engaged in the cognition of the world and the philosophy of the creation, and sometimes endeavoured deep and lost in the ocean of selflessness with great thirst to learn more and more about the world while on other times played his role in what is termed colloqually as individualism.

The obvious fact is that this knowledge of the world events has been proportional to his educational and scientific measures and standards, and most often has had a specific cognition in the tide-like flood of the time and in a sense the cognition of creation can be used in regard to all the beings including man himself, which includes "I" and "other than I".

In the fundamental of all sciences there still exist numerous difficulties in the colony of man's cognition, yet we believe that judgement and cognition of man's prognosis is based on the foundation of the law of causality. The man's cognition turns around the axis that what conclusion is made from the world, and how can he imagine the world, and that how this imagination of him is in par with the reality or with unreality.

The more the cognition of man expands the wider the dimension of his prognosis would become, and he will find the creation and the phenomena in a specific manner which in fact is the man's own design.

And this cognition about the world and the world outlook leads the man to the point that self-cognition is included in this cognition. This cognition, whatever it may be, whether

elementary and a common knowledge, or whether it is deep and philosophical, is possible with the man's observation of life and the conclusion that he makes out of it. And this observation as a matter of fact makes the world outlook a reality. For example, if man believes in the four elements in the world, or if he considers the world being on the tip of a bull's horn, and the bull on the back of a huge fish in the ocean, it is a world outlook after all. But it is unscientific, because the man of this concept had lived at a time when such concepts were popular and well received. The fact is that his world outlook does not extend beyond the limit of his class and strata. But he who studies the world with a more scientific view and breaks the frontiers of time and space and dismantles the chain of the talesman of his environments simple beliefs and undertakes to study the world from a wider horizon, his deep study is termed as a scientific outlook.

But since the cognition of the essence of sciences with the vast dimensions that it has, is seen with greater caution. Therefore the world outlook too relates to a turning point which can not free itself from the environment of idealism and cannot break the ring of conditions, findings, and conclusions of the environment. That is why in realm of the previous times a three-dimension being existed which is the outlook of his time. Now he lives in the realm of a four dimension outlook and in this four-dimension world outlook the man is not exactly satisfied and hopes for a brighter future to

find more scientific values and principles. Therefore, if our beliefs are not based on science, and are mere opinions, although it can be termed as a world outlook, but there are various degrees of world outlook.

Mia Faqirullah's world outlook too is some how an outlook based on gnosticism and a contemporary of his time with an objective process with his contemporary fellows. Of course he had the power of foreseeing progress, and has given certain norms and cognitions to his secret outlook and his world outlook.

Man's value from the view point of Mia Faqirullah:

Personally, Mia Faqirullah is infatuated with the exalt and dignity of man. In the thinking and gnosticism system of Mia Faqirullah man is the focal point of all the values and is at the ascending rung of the ladder of development and history.

Let us study this world outlook of Mia from his own words:

The seventh rung: The seventh rung is applied to all the physical and luminous degrees of unity and oneness of this last advent and manifestation. And this degree is called humanity and when man ascends and all the above mentioned degrees are manifested he will be called a perfect man. (p. 147 Tarikul-Irshad).

Here Mia Faqirullah considers a better and more exalted man as a perfect man in the interpretation of other men of knowledge and gnostic who believe

in the glory of man's virgin imaginations, and proves the ways of purity of conscious in the verge of man's approach to a total perfection so that he is able to reflect the lights of knowledge and wisdom in himself, and that the ascending man takes a position with specific acceptability and proves his value from the view point that he is the perfection of being and the most excellent creature, and places him at a position of perfection. In this cognition of life and world outlook he tributes deep respect.

The proof of man's exalt is his lust for research. To realise the living reality of pains for what he sees and the sympathies that he has with his kind, he desires the relaxation of pains of the defeated mankind, and wishes to proceed upto the end on the way to see a generally noble, free and creative man and his world outlook at the extreme of his real goal.

The career of reaching to the ideals is seen abundantly in the world outlook of Mia Faqirullah who says:

Enjoyment and pain are the different kinds of sensation. Because enjoyment is the feeling of softness, while pain is the feeling of coarse things and the feeling of self is a science. The science has sought this division in the degrees of manifestations or possibilities. p. 160 Tarikul-Irshad.

The people probably find themselves in the verge of enjoyment and pain or at the instance of rejecting them. He considers the enjoyment and pain as feelings. He regards enjoyment as the feeling of softness and the pain a feeling of rejections and coarseness.

Power politics ideology vs. Detente

The history of world politics knows no few instances of reason coming into conflict with brute force. Reason has ultimately prevailed, however strong the force may have been. Today reason is on the side of socialism and its consistent policy of peace which has opened the way to international detente.

"We shall continue to spare no effort to preserve detente, all the good that the seventies brought us, to achieve a turn towards disarmament, to uphold the right of the peoples to free and independent development, to cherish and consolidate peace," Leonid Brezhnev said at the June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

It will not, of course, be easy to achieve these aims, for imperialism has clearly decided to test the will of the peoples for peace by trying to revive the cold-war spirit, stir up militarist passions and take the world back to power politics.

Outbursts of militarist hysteria have recurred in the United States and other Western countries with eight to ten year intervals throughout the entire postwar period: in the late 1940s and early 1950s, when the United States was introducing nuclear weapons into its armoury and knocking together the North Atlantic alliance; in the 1950s, when new bombers were developed in the United States, and in the 1960s, when the United States was deploying intercontinental strategic missiles and missiles launched from nuclear submarines. Each bout of militarist hysteria was accompanied by outcries about a "Soviet threat" and la-

mentations about the military weakness of the West. Later on, all this turned out to be sheer invention. But by that time new military programmes had been adopted and were being carried out.

All these outbursts are explained by the U.S. leaders' desire to gain military superiority that would help establish the hegemony or, to use Washington's terminology, the leading role of the United States in the world. And each time this hope was linked with the development of some new weapon and confidence in the technological advantage this would give the United States, placing it presumably far ahead of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Today events are following the same pattern. The costly programmes approved by the United States and NATO in the recent period include modernization of the U.S. strategic forces (the deployment of MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident-1 and Trident-2 nuclear submarines with more sophisticated and powerful missiles, and the equipment of strategic bombers with cruise missiles). It is also planned to create a "triad" of strategic forces for Europe that, in addition to conventional armed forces, would include strategic nuclear forces and strategic theatre forces: namely, medium-range missiles and aircraft, to modernize the U.S. Navy and make it stronger than the navy of any other country, build a rapid deployment force and

the means of dispatching it over long distances, and so on.

Every fit of war hysteria in the United States and NATO lays a heavy burden on the peoples and complicates the international situation. Though the claims of the United States and its allies to world leadership do not become any more realistic and the idea of military superiority remains no more than an illusion, this does not sober the initiators of the "positions of strength" policy. Like Sisyphus, they roll the stone uphill again and again, plunging the world again and again into a state of uncertainty. This dangerous obstinacy is sustained by the capitalist ideology of power politics.

False Illusions

This ideology reflects most fully the interests of the exploiter classes within a country and outside it. After World War II the U.S. ruling circles set the tone in formulating this ideology and using it for the substantiation of their imperialist policy. In the United States the ideology of power politics merged with the cult of violence and cruelty which has been widely cultivated in that country throughout most of its history. And although with the emergence of the socialist world system and the growth of the national liberation movement the sphere of application of such a policy and its chances of success have sharply diminished, its material and technical basis continues to expand.

The struggle for dom-

ination as the chief aim of foreign policy runs through many of the writings of leading political scientists of the capitalist world. That struggle is, in effect, equated with the laws of natural selection and has been declared well-nigh the principal law of international relations. It is noteworthy that before World War II American scholars did not venture to reduce world politics to a struggle for power. For instance, E.H. Carr wrote in 1939 that "politics cannot be satisfactorily defined exclusively in terms of power". In the 1950s, however, Hans J. Morgenthau, a leading U.S. political scientist, categorically declared that "international politics, like all politics, is a struggle for power" and that the meaning and purpose of foreign policy is to maintain and strengthen one's influence on other countries and peoples. Bourgeois ideologists in the United States, and some other capitalist countries, make this a universal premise, extending it to relations not only with rival states but also with allies.

The idea of constant struggle for power thus has two aims. It reflects the desire of imperialism to restore its monopoly abolished by the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union and the emergence of the socialist world system, and to ensure the hegemony, the leading role of U.S. imperialism in the world. All the arguments adduced for the ideological justification of expansionist plans spring from the claim to world domination. This is what prompts the Carter Administration to declare virtually the en-

(Continued on P. 3)

Mia Faqirullah of Jalal-Abad

By Dr. Rawan Farhadi
PART II

Tariq-ul-Irshad has been published in Kabul, on the occasion of the second Centenary of the death of Mian Faqirullah, 1981 (382 pages, off-set printing of a manuscript of the National Archives of Afghanistan).

MAKTUBAT (Letters) a collection of letters and articles of different lengths (one to twenty five pages) generally in Dari (Persian) but some in Arabic, discussing question of rituals, prayers, Shar'it law and mainly sufism. Many letters explain the Naqshbandi approach to mystical problems and some provide answers to the special and difficult questions posed by some disciples and friends. Only few letters provide to us some information about the personal life of the author. We can mention the letter numbered as 30 by the compiler from which we learn:

1-That Mian Faqirullah had wife (wives?) and children.
2-That a group of disciples were continuously accompanying him.
3-That he was living not only in Shikar-Pur but also occasionally in Shakkhar where his family was also sometimes staying.

Many other letters are rather articles ("papers") discussing "topics" as we say today. Mian Faqirullah by writing these letters was very much inspired by the methods of a great figure Ahmad Faruqi Kabuli Sirhindi (1564-1624) himself the author of his own "maktubat" (letters) also intended for circulation among the Sufis. Mian Faqirullah considered Ahmad Faruqi Sirhindi (also a Naqshbandi) as one of his masters and predecessors and calls him by his honorific title "mujaddid al-f-thani". "The Renovator of the Second Millennium" (after the hijira).

We have not yet seen a manuscript of this book. From Maktubat's introduction by Mohammad Fadil, we learn that this work was a didactical text book of sufism used by Mian Faqirullah in teaching to them. We hope that very soon a manuscript of Futuhut will be found. References done to Futuhut suggest that it discusses the philosophic questions like essence, existence, God's attributes, predestination etc. The title shows the author's desire to refer to the famous work of the Great Sheikh Muhiyuddin Ibn-Arabi (d. 1240 A.D.) Futuhut Makikky.

Mian Faqirullah was a great admirer and commentator of Ibn Arabi as we learn from his other books and articles. He makes clear that himself is a follower of "wahdat ash-shuhud" (Unity of Vision or testimonial monism) and not wahdat-ul-wujud (unity of existence, non-existence of anything but God).

MIA FAQIRULLAH, A NAQSHBANDI

He tells us in the introduction of Tariq-ul-Irshad that he is authorised to teach 33 sufi orders but he makes it clear that he is a Naqshbandi himself. The dhikr and prayers, as well as the contemplation of this order are explained in great detail in his works. He elaborates his spiritual affiliation as follows (Maktubat p. 18):

- 1) Faqirullah
- 2) Mohammad Mas'ud Peshawari
- 3) Mohammad Sa'id Lahore.
- 4) Sa'dullah
- 5) Adam Banuri
- 6) Ahmad Faruqi Sirhindi (Mujaddid-i-alfi-Than-ni) (1564-1624).
- 7) Khwaja Baqi-b'llah (d. 1603).
- 8) Khwaja Iskanaki
- 9) Maulana Darwesh Mohammad.
- 10) Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahrar (1404-90)
- 11) Maulana Ya'qub Charkhi

12) Khwaja Baha'ud-din Naqshband (d. 1390)

Mian Faqirullah provides to us the list of affiliation mounting to Abd-ul-Khalik Ghijduwani (d. 1220 A.D.), Yusuf Hamadani (d. 1140 A.D.), Bayazid Bistami, Karagani and earlier spiritual leaders including the imam Ja'far Sadiq (d. 765 A.D.) and the Caliph Ali who was a disciple of the Holy Prophet himself.

In the "Letters" we find some information about his own guide Mohammad Mass'ud Peshawari and his death (Mian Faqirullah unfortunately has omitted to give us the date of this demise).

Mian Faqirullah provides an exposition of the eight principles of the Naqshbandi Order: hosh dar dam nazar dar qadam safar dar watan khalwat dar anjuman Yad-kard baz-gard nighah-dasht yad-dasht awareness in each breath watching over each step internal mystical journey solitude in the crowd recollection restraining one's thoughts to watch one's thought concentration upon God.

Mia Faqirullah has a vast knowledge of Arabic and Dari (Persian) sufi poetry, quotes frequently the poems of Maulana Jala-lud-din of Balkh called Rumi (d. 1273 A.D.) and Abdul Rahman Jami of Herat (d. 1492 A.D.) Jami himself like Mir Ali-Sher Nawa-

yi (d. 1501) like many great figures of Herat and Samarkand were followers of Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahrar and initiates of Naqshbandiyyas.

Mian Faqirullah, like his guide and like many of earlier masters including Ahmad Faruqi Kabuli Sirhindi, was also a great admirer of Abd-ul-Qadir Gilani (1088-1166 A.D.) the great sufi preacher of Baghdad. Mian Faqirullah was also a Sheikh of Qadiriyya order. He gives us also the list of affiliation up to the great Sheikh Gilani and earlier lineage mounting to the orthodox caliphs and the holy prophet himself.

On the eve of Mian Faqirullah preaching, the subcontinent's Muslim Community was inspired by the orthodox reaction of the clergy and sufi leaders against Emperor Akbar's exaggerated syncretism. This reaction was precisely carried by Naqshbandis Mian Faqirullah, being himself one of them.

We notice however that Mian Faqirullah lived in a different time (half a century later than the peak of Naqshbandi reaction) in a different place (Sindh) generally characterised by Hindu-Muslim and Sunni-Shi'a coexistence and "entente").

The Hindu spirituality is not only tolerated but appreciated by Mian Faqirullah. In his dialectical treatise Tariq-ul-Irshad (Path of Guidance) which aims at the teaching of Muslim youth and young sufis, he

reserves an important chapter to an objective analysis of Jog Bishasht (being the Yogavastha, a systematic exposition of Vedanta). The summary of this monumental work was translated into Dari (Persian) upon the orders given by Prince Dara Shukoh.

Mian Faqirullah find it necessary for the Muslim students to learn about Brahman view of phenomenal existence and the path which leads to certainty and being "a discipline which is physiological, mental and spiritual".

Mian Faqirullah, himself a hanafi sunni, is free of anti-shi'a feeling which characterised many of his immediate predecessors. Mian Faqirullah attitude is historically a careful "readjustment" following Emperor Akbar's syncretism and the Naqshbandi reaction to it.

He recommends to his sunni disciples to offer special prayers to Fatima (daughter of the holy Prophet) and to the twelve Imams of Duodeciman Shi'ism. (Letter Nr. 59, page 276 of Maktubat).

This shi'a-sunni re-approachment was also a constructive reaction of Nadiri and Duranni States to the Shi'a-sunni rifts of Iran's Safavids and of some Indian princely courts.

Mian Faqirullah is therefore a great sufi figure, a writer of Islamic sciences with an encyclopedic knowledge, a naqshbandi sheikh respecting other mystical orders and teaching their disciplines; a sincere Muslim rejecting sectarian trends inside Islam and appreciating other spiritualities outside his own community.

Concluded

Contribution of inventors to general development

Recently, Yugoslav inventors and innovators celebrated the Day of Innovators. An open discussion was held on what inventors, innovators and rationalisation experts should do for their greater affirmation and for the progress of their working organisations. They also discussed what the society should do to stimulate activity in the field of innovations.

It should be mentioned that 12th October was not chosen to be the Day of Innovators at random. This date will be kept in the memory of many Yugoslavs since it marked the beginning of production in the liberated Uzdice, the only liberated territory in the first war year, in the then occupied Europe. At that time mainly arms were produced for partisans who fought against much more powerful enemy. On the 12th October the Commander-in-Chief of partisan detachments and national liberation army, later president Tito issued a proclamation in which among other things it was also stated:

"Develop partisan arms workshops to the utmost. Have confidence in ideas and proposals full of idealism which might seem like a fantasy of not thoroughly qualified experts. Give them a chance to realize their ideas and prove what they can do. We are convinced that many workers, partisans, will create new weapons or will succeed in repairing the old damaged ones."

FROM THE MODEST INNOVATIONS TO CAPITAL ONES

Even then, in the difficult war conditions, people's government and President Tito had full confidence in the power of people's spirit, their creativity and ability to create which compensated for the lack of material possibilities. Many a battle, both during the war and later was won thanks to relying on always vital and energetic spirit of people, their constant aspiration to create new, better, more beautiful and more useful. This spirit which, during the war, imbued many people, later, in peacetime, developed into inventors and innovators movement which today exists and functions as powerful factor, of society striving for progress, the society which stimulates inventiveness of working man.

It would be difficult to list, even in general, all inventions of Yugoslav inventors, innovators and rationalisation experts. Their motto is: to create in our country all those things for which we spend a lot of money to import them.

JALALABAD, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).— The workers and employees of Nangarhar Vally Development Authority has donated a total of Afs. 236, 130 to the Afghan Red Crescent Society branch office in Nangarhar province.

em, under condition that home inventions are adequate replacements for foreign licences and that they contribute to further improvement of production. Those are sometimes modest inventions, but very often of capital importance, the material effects of which can be valued at millions of dinars. All of them would make an impressive list of inventions.

For the past four years 2070 innovations were registered in the republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the value of which was 1.5 billion dinars (about 53 million dollars). Inventors were paid the average of 8200 dinars (about 300 dollars) for each innovation. Only in the Zenica Ironworks 98 out of 144 registered innovations were applied. In SR Slovenia, extra income of almost one million dollars was realized thanks to innovations. In the textile factory of Kranj, some ten innovations were applied which considerably increased the income of the factory, while their inventor was offered a prize of 2.5 million dinars (some 90,000 dollars). During 1977 and 1978 Croatia realized an extra income of 110 million dinars thanks to innovations. For the past ten years, 130 inventors registered 300 patents only in the drugs factory "Pliva". In 32 communities of Serbia about 400 innovations were applied only during past two years, which brought an extra income of 133 million dinars. Vojvodina had greatest number of innovations in the field of agriculture, which is only natural as Voj-

vodina is Yugoslav granary. In Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro most of innovations were applied in engineering industry.

TWO-WAY TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

Hundreds of groups of innovators make efforts to fully use all available possibilities. However, it must be said that the efforts that the society in general makes to develop and strengthen the innovators' movement has not yet reached an optimal level. No wonder then there is a growing tendency in the whole country to better organize activity in this sphere.

The Associated Labour Act which many Yugoslavs rightfully call the constitution of selfmanaging producers, leaves space for ever broader activity of this movement, especially in the present phase when usage of home resources has become a primary task of Yugoslav economy. On the basis of progressive principles of the key law, i.e. the Associated Labour Act, a law on protection of inventions and technical improvement is under preparation. This law will simplify the procedure of the protection of inventions.

There is still much to be done in his sphere. Like in all other spheres of activity, Yugoslavia in this one too remains an open country, aware of the fact that transfer of technology is the imperative of modern times. Only the transfer of technology cannot and must not develop in one direction, and this is another imperative of our times.

(Yugoslav sources)



Miroslav Nesic, a highly skilled worker, an inventor in the IMT motor works, who has constructed an engine head testing device.

NEEDED

Housing Cooperative needs four four-door Russian Jeeps for which offer is received from Soviet Union's Aveto-Export without custom duty, C.I.F. Hairatan Port, each for \$6486.

Individuals and firms which can supply less than above, should submit their offers to the Housing Cooperative not later than 4th February, 1981 (Dalwa 15th, 1359).

Bidding conditions can be seen.

(174) 3-2

Needed

Banayee Construction Unit is in need of a complete automatic Telephone Plant with a five line battery in-put and 25 electrical output lines along with 25 units tabled telephones.

Individuals, local and foreign firms which can supply should submit their offers to the Banayee Construction Unit not later than (10th Hamal, 1560) and themselves should attend for bidding on the same date.

Specifications list can be seen in the Foreign Directory of Supply and Provision of the mentioned Construction Unit.

Cash guarantee is required.

(173) 3-2

Power politics ideology vs. Detente

(Continued from page 2)

the world a zone of U.S. "national interests", a zone that includes the territories of "allies and friends" and the major sources of energy and raw materials, and to assume the role of arbiter in the matter of "human rights". These appetites are boundless indeed. "Because of our current interests as well as our historical commitments (presumably following from the world leadership of the United States - V.K.), Defence Secretary Harold Brown said in a report to Congress, "we are bound to have a strategic stake in such distant places as the Sea of Japan, the Strait of Malacca, the Persian Gulf, the Dardanelles, the Baltic, and the Barents sea".

To ward off charges of hegemonism, the imperialist politicians attribute the desire for domination to other countries, countries, moreover, to which these ideas are utterly alien. In doing so, they shamelessly distort the real motives of the aid given by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the national liberation forces and newly-free nations in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Western and Peking propaganda calls this aid interference in the affairs of other states with the aim of establishing domination. A particularly vociferous and unscrupulous campaign was mounted over Soviet assistance to neighbouring Afghanistan, although the fact is that the Soviet Union came to the aid of the Afghans at their request to defend their gains from the counter-revolutionaries and foreign intervention. Even Vietnam's help in the liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people, the saving of the Khmers from physical destruction,

was slanderously described as "regional hegemonism".

These calumnies are being spread in order to discredit the foreign policy of socialism, to put across the big lie that there is no fundamental difference between the internationalist actions of socialist states and the imperialist policy of conquest. At the same time attempts are being made to whitewash or at least to mask the anti-popular character of imperialist policy towards Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Furthermore, propaganda of this kind is intended to justify the anti-Soviet policy of the Western imperialists and Peking and their subversion of detente.

The bourgeois concepts of international relations now widely current in the West, the concepts of bipolarity and polycentrism in particular, are also intended to mislead world opinion. In the first case, the system of international relations, simplified to the extreme, is reduced to rivalry between two "superpowers", the Soviet Union and the United States, for world domination. In

the opinion of the authors of this schema, the other countries must group around these two centres. According to the theory of polycentrism, the struggle for domination is developing between five or six centres of power. A number of Western authors name five such centres: the United States, Western Europe, Japan, China and the Soviet Union, while others add India.

Whatever the political arithmetic, the ideological essence of such concepts is one and the same: to prove that states have always fought for domination, for hegemony and that there is no alternative nor can there be to such a policy. Moreover, a change in the class character of a state does not allegedly influence either foreign policy or international relations. In addition to the above-mentioned aims, all these concepts are designed to minimize the role of medium and small countries and to foster the idea that these countries and especially those which recently became independent and pursue a policy of non-alignment carry no weight whatsoever.

Latest Arrivals Available at

BAIHAQI Stands & Stores

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. در دبستان ودر خانه | Afs. 10.00 |
| 2. Lenin Selected Works (in One Volume) | " 30.00 |
| 3. Born of the October Revolution | " 10.00 |
| 4. Moscow Capital of the Soviet Union | " 10.00 |
| 5. Liberation (the struggle against nazism) | " 15.00 |
| 6. Bolshoi's Young Dancers | " 15.00 |
| 7. This is my Native Land | " 10.00 |

F (50) 3-1

Seminar on Faqirullah Jalalabadi

(Continued from page 1) onalities of the past is an objective of revolutionary Afghanistan. It is true that the scholars works kept them alive and eternal. The Saur Revolution was such a great revolution which strengthened the position of scholars.

At the end of the ceremonies, Dr. Jan Marek, a scholar from the friendly country of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of guest scholars, delivered a speech. He said: 'I am happy that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in this important juncture of history, and especially since one year, has exerted

efforts in revering and commemorating the prominent figures of history. As part of this effort in summer this year a constructive scholarly meeting was held here in comm-

SOLIDARITY MEETING

JALALABAD, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—The conscious and combatant youth from Merza Khail village, Kama, Nangarhar province, expressed readiness to safeguard the honours of the homeland and support the gains of the new and evolutionary phase of the Saur Revolution by forming revolution defence groups.

In a meeting, held on the occasion with the participation of the peasants, intellectuals and large number of the local working inhabitants at the center of Kama woleswali, secretary to the woleswali committee spoke on the role of the combatant and revolutionary youth in building a new Afghan society and annihilating the enemies of the revolution. He wished further successes of the revolutionary youth.

emoration of great sage of East, Abu Ali Cina Bakhli.

At the end of his speech Dr. Jan Marek thanked, on behalf of the guest scholars and on his own behalf, the Ministry of Information and Culture and Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan in holding this scholarly meeting and wished the success of the seminar.

During the opening session the daily Heywad Military Academy magazine, and Zeary Periodical were distributed to the audience.

The first session of the seminar was held at 8:30 a.m. today at the Ballroom of Hotel Inter-continental.

During three days sessions of the seminar fruitful researches will be carried out about the life, thought and works of Mia Faqirullah Jalalabadi.

Those interested can attend the sessions of the seminar.

According to another report the participants of the seminar attended a luncheon reception last Thursday which was given by Education Ministry at the Club of that Ministry.

Message

(Continued from page 1)

I hope that the scientific session being held in Kabul would provide further facilities and opportunities for the publication of the works of this gnostic scholar of our country and will open the doors for further researches in the life and thoughts of him. Once again I hope that worthy and useful studies are advanced about this great scholar and spiritualist as well as other great men of our glorious history.

I wish glorious achievements for the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, the Kabul University, the Cultural and Art Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, National Commission of UNESCO and those internal and foreign scholars who have made great contributions to this seminar.

Bright and glowing be the torch of knowledge.

Durable be the National Fatherland Front with the active participation of intellectuals and scholars.

Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA Central Committee, President of Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of DRA.

Council of Ministers...

(Continued from page 1) pital to get the neuropsychiatry patients hospitalised and treated free of charge from now on.

In order to help the drivers and cleaners of vehicles transferring wheat during the current severe cold weather the Council of Ministers instructed the Food Procurement Department to pay afis. 350 and afis. 150 to each driver and cleaner respectively as bonus in each trip they make until the end of the current year 1359.

DRA, USSR sign cooperation accords

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—The cultural and technical cooperation agreements between 1981 and 1989, and two memorandum of exchange were concluded and signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Union of Soviet Socialist Republic in Kabul last Thursday.

The agreement for establishment of three technical specialised institutes for training of skilled workers, and despatch to DRA of a number of Soviet experts to work at the said institutes was concluded the same day between the DRA State Planning Committee and Economic Consulate of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. The agreement was signed by Dr. Mehrabuddin Paktiawar, first vice president of the State Planning Committee and Anatoly Chugunov, economic counsellor of the Soviet embassy in Kabul and the related documents were exchanged.

Similarly, two memorandum of exchange, relating to changing the annual expenditures of 350 Afghan students from credit into grant-in-aid between 1981 and 1984, as well as the cooperation of experts between the Ministries of Higher and Vocational Education of DRA and that of USSR was signed on the same day at State Planning Committee office between Paktiawar and Chugunov.

Likewise, the agreements on scholarship programmes of Afghan students to study at the USSR vocational schools between 1981 and 1984 and granting Afghan citizens short-term courses in driving between 1981 and 1982 was signed between Afghanistan and Soviet Union.

connections in realising their perfidious aims. Noor Ahmad Noor added: The great tasks lying ahead of our party during the period of economic growth of the country and defence of the gains of revolution is further management of the works of the party provincial committees and improvement of the activities of the primary party organisations, observance of discipline, and implementation of the demands of the party manifesto by all the original and probational party members and consolidation of the responsibility of the responsible employees.

The employees of the Party Control Commissions, Noor Ahmad Noor added, are in the first line of the struggle for consolidation of the party unity and discipline. The Fourth Plenum of the PDPA CC has instructed that the role of the Party Control Commissions be enhanced and those original and probational party members who violate the party manifesto should be seriously interrogated regardless of their position and posts.

At the end Noor Ahmad Noor voiced hope that the officers in charge of party control will discharge their responsibilities in a good manner and serve honestly the party and spend all effort in keeping up the level of party activities for the purpose of consolidation of the party affairs. Bakhtar reporter adds

JALALABAD, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—The construction work of the headway of the Behsud canal of Nangarhar has started by the Rural Development Department of the province with the cooperation of the local people. A source of Nangarhar Rural Development Department said that the headway will be built in Tangi Tokhchi, Behsud to utilize Kunar river water. With the completion of its work more than 10,000 jeribs of land will be irrigated in Behsud, the source added.

In accordance with the decision made by the First Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives and in order to help the country's farmers the Council of Ministers decided that 755 units of Ariana plough should be distributed free of charge to the agricultural cooperatives.

Riyadh-Islamabad systematic alliance

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—According to news agencies and international wire services, ever more facts are leaking out, which are evidence of the systematic alliance between Riyadh and Islamabad.

One of the links in this chain was the recently signed agreement on the deployment of two military divisions of Pakistan in Saudi Arabia in exchange for which Islamabad receives up to 3,000 million dollars.

Saudi Arabia herself is one of the active supporters of the so-called "mutual security pact", which would include several reactionary regimes, which is spearheaded against the national liberation movements in the region.

In Washington's plans, Saudi Arabia is assigned the duty of policeman, which earlier had been discharged by Iran, during the Shah. The Western strategists try to change Pakistan into an active accomplice of the policeman of the region.

It is said that Riyadh makes available to Pakistan the military hardware it gets from the US. The lion's share of the billions is also earmarked for purchase of arms by Pakistan so to encourage Pakistan to commit aggression against its neighbours.

It has long been an open secret that a large proportion of the American arms, get into the hands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries through Pakistan. There is no doubt that the setting up of the Riyadh-Islamabad axis threatens peace and stability in the region.

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PARTY CONTROL

(Continued from page 1) connections in realising their perfidious aims.

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JALALABAD, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—Certificates of the graduates of the military ordinance of the armed forces literacy courses were distributed to them by vice president of the campaign against illiteracy department last Wednesday. The function held on the occasion was addressed by Vice President of the Campaign Against Illiteracy and President of Logistic Department of the Ministry of National Defence. Speaking on the importance of literacy they congratulated the success of the graduates.

Bakhtar reporter adds
Editor: Abdul Aziz Danishyar
Tel. 26847
Circulation: 26859 and
26851-55 Ext. 42
Address enquiries to Kabul New Times
Ansari Watt, Kabul, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Spinzar new plant opens

TALUQAN, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—Spinzar Company's cotton gin and press plant was pressed into work in a ceremony last Wednesday.

Following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran, speaking on the public utility programs of the government Takhar governor described the unfiring efforts and revolutionary work and struggle of the workers and cotton growers in raising the economy of the country as valuable.

Later, deputy secretary to the provincial committee also spoke in this connection.

The ceremony was attended by some employees and workers. One of the workers on behalf of others pledged their all-out endeavours in progress of the homeland and realisation of the objectives of the new evolutionary phase of the Saur Revolution.

Nat'l front

(Continued from page 1)

sht Opion, of the centre of Parwan province, Keshal Deh village of Kohistan, Chegal village of Bagram and the local inhabitants of Jabul Seraj during the meetings with Parwan governor last Wednesday and Thursday expressed support for the new and evolutionary phase of Saur Revolution and formation of the vast national fatherland front, strongly condemning the hostile acts of the lackeys of imperialism and reaction against our sacred homeland and the revolution.

A number of scholars and elders on behalf of others expressed support for the objectives of the new and evolutionary phase of the Saur Revolution and the humanitarian policy of the party and DRA government, pledging to defend until the last breath the party and their revolutionary government and to do not let the enemies to exploit the situation by their plots and conspiracies to the benefit of their imperialist masters.

Soviet trade delegation here

KABUL, Jan. 29, (Bakhtar).—A Soviet trade delegation, led by Kheshtinov, vice president of the Soviet Exports Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade, arrived in Kabul yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the Kabul International Airport by President of the Foreign Trade and some high ranking officials of the Ministry of Commerce.

During stay in Kabul the delegation will hold preliminary talks with the Afghan delegation on the goods exchange agreement for the next five years and goods exchange protocol for 1981.



First Vice President of DRA State Planning Committee, and Economic Counsellor of Soviet Embassy in Kabul signing the cultural and technical cooperation agreements between the two countries. (Photo: Bakhtar)

Rebels arrested in Jauzjan, Bamyan

PROVINCES, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—The officers and soldiers of the heroic armed forces, the police and party activists crushed a group of the enemies of the homeland and the revolution in Bamyan and Jauzjan provinces and arrested the ring leaders of the rebels, as part of efforts to rout the rebels.

According to the security forces reports, the rebels were crushed in Lala Khail and Mulayan villages, Bamyan province and Agacha woleswali, Jauzjan province and their ring leaders Ainuddin son of Jora, Salam son of Aala Murad, Abdul Satar son of Saheb Nazar and Juma son of Khwaja Nazer from Agacha and Magajek woleswalis of Jauzjan province and Hazrate Emam, Kunduz province and ten others from Bamyan have been arrested.

Large quantities of arms of various types made in US, Egypt and Britain bullets and documents proving their connections with the reactionary bands have been captured from the murderers and robbers by the security forces.

VIENNA, Jan. 31, (Tass).—A session of the OPEC special fund for assistance to developing countries opened here yesterday. Taking part in its work are the finance ministers of members countries.

Set up in January 1976 the fund sets as its task the provision of assistance to developing countries and of organising financial cooperation with them. During this period credits to the sum of more than 800 million dollars were granted to 77 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

According to another report, a number of the rebels were arrested in Chahprah woleswali, Nangarhar province.

Large quantities of arms and documents, attesting their connections with the reactionary and imperialist circles have been captured from the murderers and robbers who have admitted to their crimes.

1,500 kgs. Hashish has also been seized from them, the report added.

Similarly, a group of rebels, the counter-revolutionaries and enemies of the homeland and the

Soviet aid distributed

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—A number of deserving inhabitants from Sihgird woleswali, Parwan province, received the Soviet-supplied consumer goods aid last Wednesday. In a ceremony held on the occasion at that woleswali a number of the local people recalling the traditional friendship between the Afghan and Soviet people appreciated the timely assistances of the country of the Soviets to the working people of Afghanistan wishing for further strengthening of all-out cooperations between the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

According to another report from Chakhcharan, thousands of the deserving inhabitants from Chakhcharan, Ghor Province, also received the Soviet-supplied consumer goods.

According to a Bakhtar report from Chakhcharan, a number of the local villagers on behalf of others expressed appreciation for the disinterested assistance.

people, were crushed in Hesarak woleswali, Nangarhar province by the officers and soldiers of the brigade No. 66 of the 11th division of the Central Garrison.

Rebel groups crushed in Kandahar, Nangarhar

PROVINCES, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—The persistent efforts of our armed forces and PDPA activists and sincere cooperation of toiling and patriotic forces in crushing and arresting the rebels and terrorists, to ensure the normal and secured living for vast masses of people, has been successful. In every part of the country the vile designs of these criminals are being foiled and they are either toppled down or arrested.

According to reports from related sources a large number of mercenaries of imperialism and reaction, who sowed death, and terrorised the population, and engaged in plunder, has been partly crushed and partly arrested. Weapons of American and Chinese and Pakistani make as well as hand grenades and explosives were seized from them.

A similar group of highwaymen were arrested in Basoli village, Hazrat Emam district, Kunduz province, as a result of activities of Sherkhan Port soldiers and combatant party activists.

A source of Frontier Command said that the criminal group includes three of their ringleaders called Khalil son of Mangal, Ismail son of Mohammad Sajed and Ghulam Sakhi son of Qasim Jan.

The documents seized from these rebels attest